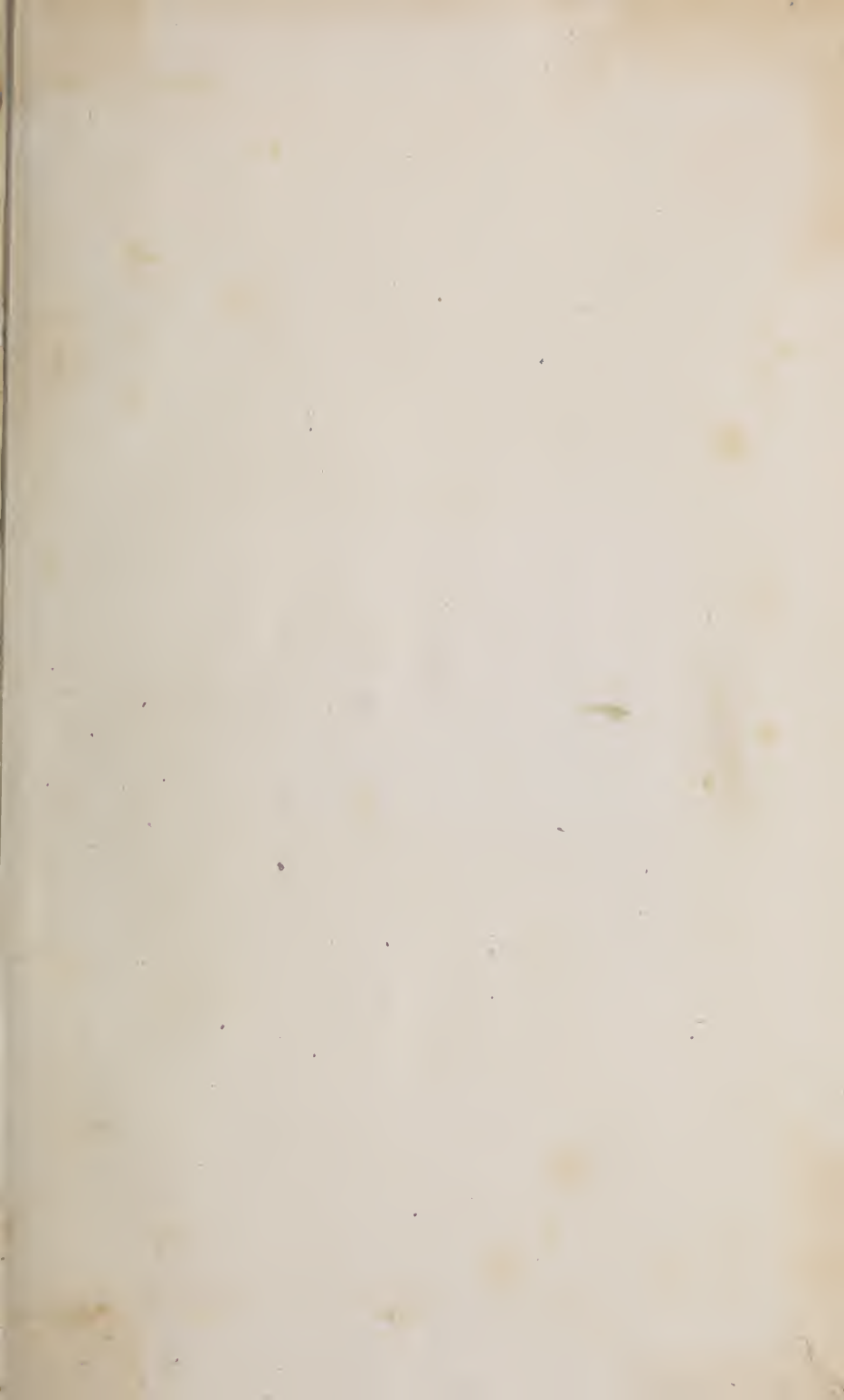


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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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[No. 6.]

The Slave Trade, and Recaptured Africans.

"Two systems of measures," says the late Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, in his able memorial to the Congress at Paris, on the means of restoring the peace of Europe, "for the abolition of this odious traffic (the slave trade) have been submitted to the world by Great Britain and the United States of America. The former contemplated obtaining by negotiation the reciprocal exchange of a qualified right of visiting, in time of peace as well as in war, limited to particular parts of the ocean, of all their respective ships suspected to be engaged in the African slave trade, and the appointment, by the parties to the several treaties so negotiated, of courts at particular stations commissioned to decree the forfeiture and sale of all the vessels of those parties found to be engaged in the illicit trade. The latter, after having by statute made this trade piracy, proposed to all other nations a concurrent denunciation of this inhuman traffic as piracy, under the universally received law of nations, and thereby to subject not only all vessels engaged in it to forfeiture, but also their owners, commanders

and crews to merited punishment by any court of competent criminal jurisdiction."

"This pernicious traffic," says this eminent statesman, "shutting out from an entire race of human beings the light of Heaven and the joys of social existence on earth, can be utterly abolished only by arousing all men against it, as its arm is already lifted against all men. Denounced as piracy, and like all other piracies it will speedily disappear. In the color and language of its victims it carries with it the evidence of its own guilt. It is not a system, but a word, which America proposes to Europe for its adoption. It covers no concealed purpose of sordid gain or national ambition. It will be but an act of retributive justice to an injured race, who will amply repay it by the rich productions of their fruitful soil."

On the 10th of January, 1823, Mr. Mercer submitted the following resolution to the House of Representatives of the United States, and on the 28th of February, same year, it passed that House,—yeas 131, nays 9:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade and its ultimate denunciation as piracy under the law of nations by the consent of the civilized world."

The recent revival of the African slave trade attracts universal attention, and should awaken profound reflections. It seems strange that the simple measure proposed by the author of the preceding resolution, has not met more general adoption by the nations. The present seems a favorable time for inviting to it the attention of the great maritime powers of the world.

Much credit is due to our Government for the recent energy with which it has sought the suppression of the slave trade. The substitution of fast steamers for large sailing ships, has been followed by signal success. Our gallant naval officers seem inspired with new hopes and stirred with the noblest impulses of humanity. On the 29th of April the steamer *Mohawk*, Lieut. Craven, commander, captured near the coast of Cuba the clipper bark *Wildfire* with nearly five hundred negroes on board, and placed them in comfortable quarters provided by the Government at Key West. On the 12th of May, the U. S. steamer *Wyandotte*, Lieut. Commanding Fabius

Stanly, arrived at the same place, having in custody the bark *William*, with five hundred and thirteen Africans on board, mostly young, and many of them greatly emaciated by their inhuman treatment and close confinement. More recently the bark *Bogota* was captured by the Crusader, Capt. Massit, with four hundred and eleven Africans, generally in a healthy state, three being on the sick list, and as reported by the captain, one only having died on the passage. The extreme suffering to which the slaves in the first two of these vessels were reduced, may be inferred from the fact that thirty-three of those by the *William* died between the time of capture and landing, and fifty-three were placed on shore in a dreadfully diseased condition. A letter from Key West states that on board this vessel five were killed to keep them silent. The *William* is reported to have had when she left the Congo river, seven hundred and forty-four negroes on board, while she landed but five hundred and thirteen. Since their arrival the best arrangements have been made for the relief, health and comfort of these victims of avarice, cruelty and outrage, and the Government has shown itself most ready and earnest in carrying into effect all the humane provisions of our laws.

On the 19th of May, the President transmitted to Congress the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On the 26th of April last, Lieutenant Craven, of the United States Steamer *Mohawk*, captured the slaver *Wildfire*, on the coast of Cuba, with five hundred and seven African negroes on board. The prize was brought into Key West on the 31st April, and the negroes were delivered into the custody of Fernando J. Moreno, Marshal of the Southern District of Florida.

The question which now demands immediate decision is, what disposition shall be made of these Africans? In the annual message to Congress of December 6, 1858, I expressed my opinion in regard to the construction of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," so far as the same is applicable to the present case. From this I make the following extract:

"Under the 2d section of this act the President is authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought, and to appoint a person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels.

"A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide 'for the safe-keeping, support, and removal,' of these negroes

up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa: but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary; and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

"Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress, he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning; and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, 'should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it.' Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution, according to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction."

Adopting this construction of President Monroe, I entered into an agreement with the Colonization

Society, dated 7th September, 1858, to receive the Africans which had been captured on the slaver *Echo*, from the agent of the United States in Liberia; to furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, and provisions, and to cause them to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition, at the rate of \$150 for each individual. It was believed that within that period they would be prepared to become citizens of Liberia and to take care of themselves. As Congress was not then in session, and as there was no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, the Society were obliged to depend for payment on the future action of that body. I recommended this appropriation, and seventy-five thousand dollars were granted by the act of 3d March, 1859, (the consular and diplomatic bill,) "to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of 3d March, 1819, and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the slave trade."

Of this appropriation there remains unexpended the sum of twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and ninety cents, (\$24,350.90,) after deducting from it an advance made by the Secretary of the Interior out of the judiciary fund of eleven thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars and ten cents, (\$11,348.10.)

I regret to say that, under the mode adopted in regard to the Africans captured on board the *Echo*, the expense will be large; but this seems, to a great extent, to be inevitable, without a violation of the laws of humanity. The expenditure upon this scale for those captured on board the *Wildfire*, will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, and may considerably ex-

ceed that sum. Still it ought to be observed that, during the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was much greater than that which I agreed to pay the Colonization Society.

But it will not be sufficient for Congress to limit the amount appropriated to the case of the *Wildfire*. It is probable, judging from the increased activity of the slave trade and the vigilance of our cruisers, that several similar captures may be made before the end of the year. An appropriation ought, therefore, to be granted large enough to cover such contingencies.

The period has arrived when it is indispensable to provide some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on this subject. With this view I would suggest that Congress might authorize the President to enter into a general agreement with the Colonization Society, binding them to receive on the coast of Africa, from our agent there, all the captured Africans which may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period, upon such terms and conditions as may combine humanity towards these unfortunates with a just economy. This would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent delay and avoid expense in the disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that, in all cases where this may be practicable, the captor should carry the negroes directly to Africa and deliver them to the American agent there, afterwards bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication.

The capturing officer, in case he should bring his prize directly to the United States, ought to be required to land the negroes in some

one or more ports to be designated by Congress, where the prevailing health throughout the year is good. At these ports cheap but permanent accommodations might be provided for the negroes, until they could be sent away, without incurring the expense of erecting such accommodations at every port where the capturing officer may think proper to enter. On the present occasion these negroes have been brought to Key West; and, according to the estimate presented by the Marshal of the southern district of Florida to the Secretary of the Interior, the cost of providing temporary quarters for them will be \$2,500, and the aggregate expenses for the single month of May will amount to \$12,000. But this is far from being the worst evil. Within a few weeks the yellow fever will most probably prevail at Key West; and hence the Marshal urges their removal from their present quarters at an early day, which must be done in any event as soon as practicable. For these reasons I earnestly commend this subject to the immediate attention of Congress.

I transmit herewith a copy of the letter and estimate of Fernando J. Moreno, Marshal of the southern district of Florida, to the Secretary of the Interior, dated 10th May, 1860, together with a copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Interior to myself, dated 16th May.

It is truly lamentable that Great Britain and the United States should be obliged to expend such a vast amount of blood and treasure for the suppression of the African slave trade; and this when the only portions of the civilized world where it is tolerated and encouraged are the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, May 19, 1860.

On the 23d of May, Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States relative to the capture of the Wildfire on the coast of Africa, reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade."

Mr. Benjamin observed that owing to the pressing urgency of this matter, the committee had not made a report, but had contented itself with presenting the bill, on which he asked the immediate consideration of the bill by the body.

Objection having been made, the bill was laid over.

The subject, on motion of Mr. Benjamin, was taken up on the 24th.

Mr. PUGH desired the reading of a letter from the Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society, showing that these Africans would require shelter, provisions, clothing, &c., for at least one year, and proposed an amendment to the bill to that effect. The amendment was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, King, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Benjamin, Bragg, Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hunter, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Powell, Rice, Slidell, Toombs, and Wigfall—17.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out all after the enacting clause down to the third section, and then to strike from that section the following words: "In his discretion, in accordance with existing laws and with the provisions of the first sec-

tion of this act," so that had the amendment prevailed, the whole bill would have read thus:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to take immediate measures for removing to the coast of Africa, and there providing with food, shelter, and clothing, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of landing in Africa, the captured Africans recently landed in the southern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law."

This motion led to a very interesting discussion, involving obligations under the treaties of Ghent and Washington, (known as the Ashburton treaty,) and the power of the General Government to appropriate money to clothe, feed, and shelter these captured Africans in Africa, which was participated in by Senators Davis, Fessenden, Cingman, Mallory, Benjamin, Mason, Brown, Crittenden, and Toombs, when the question was taken, and decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Rice, Sebastian, Shidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—17.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Benjamin, Bigler, Bingham, Bragg, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Cingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—38.

Mr. Mason moved an amendment, the effect of which was to

make it obligatory on commanders of United States vessels to take captured slaves to Africa; but it did not prevail.

Mr. MALLORY moved to amend the bill by inserting, in effect, that the President be authorized to apprentice, for a term not exceeding five years, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and to secure their transportation back to Africa upon the expiration of their term of service.

Mr. Mallory enforced his amendment, contending that such a course would be more consonant with humanity and in accordance with policy than any other that could be pursued in relation to the captured Africans; but, as Senators around had expressed a wish that he would not press the amendment, he withdrew it.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Benjamin, Bigler, Bingham, Bragg, Bright, Chandler, Chesnut, Clark, Cingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Mallory, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—41.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Clay, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Mason, Nicholson, Rice, Sebastian, Shidell, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—14.

In the House, Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report, in which he said:

Soon after the passage of the act of March 3, 1819, a question arose

as to the powers of the President in respect to the protection and support of Africans taken from vessels engaged in the slave trade after they had reached their destination on the coast of Africa.

In a special message to Congress by President Monroe, on the 17th of December, 1819, he expressed the opinion that under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1819, it was the duty of the President to afford protection to the defenceless beings thus brought under the care of the government after they had reached the coast of Africa until they should be able to take care of themselves. In communicating this opinion he stated that some doubt had arisen as to the true interpretation of the act in this particular, and he presented the question to Congress in order that, if deemed advisable, the same might be amended before further proceedings should be had under it. No action was had by Congress, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry the act into execution according to his interpretation, and such it is believed has been the uniform practice of the Executive from that period to the present.

Mr. Buchanan, adopting the same construction of the act, on the 7th day of September, 1853, entered into an agreement with the American Colonization Society to receive the Africans captured on the slaver *Echo* from the agent of the United States in Liberia, to furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing and provisions, and to cause them to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition, at the rate of \$150 for each person. To meet the expenses growing out of this contract, the President recommended an appropriation by Congress of \$75 000, which was granted on the 3d of

March, 1859, "to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act of Congress of 3d of March, 1819, and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the slave trade."

It may therefore be regarded as the settled policy of the government, under the act of 1819, to protect and provide for, out of the national treasury, Africans taken on board of slavers after they have reached the coast of Africa, for such a period of time as will, so far as practicable, place them beyond the dangers of recapture as slaves. It seems quite obvious that if it be the policy of the government of the United States in good faith to employ its power and authority to exterminate an inhuman traffic, no other construction could properly have been given to the act of 1819; and if it admits of any doubt it should be promptly removed by the action of Congress, for to turn the unfortunate victims of the slave trade unprotected upon the inhospitable coast of Africa would expose them to the danger of perishing for want of food and shelter, or to become again subject to the dominion of the slave traders, and thus defeat the entire purpose for which the laws of Congress prohibiting the slave traffic were enacted. By the 8th article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, ratified on the 9th of August 1842, and known as the "Ashburton Treaty," the contracting parties mutually agreed that each should prepare, equip, and maintain in service on the coast of Africa a sufficient naval force to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights, and obligations of the two governments for the suppression of the slave trade. The respective squadrons are to be independent of each other, but both governments stipulate to give such orders to the

commanding officers of the respective forces as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, as exigencies may arise, for the suppression of the slave trade. It is thus clear that the government of the United States is not only under the highest obligation to see that its own laws for the suppression of the slave trade are fairly enforced, but also to co-operate with the British naval force on the coast of Africa for the attainment of the same object.

It is therefore proper that, in the execution of the laws upon this subject, the President should not only be invested with the requisite authority to be exercised in every exigency, but a due regard to convenience and economy require that the provisions in respect to the disposition of Africans captured on board slave vessels, should be to a reasonable extent permanent in their character, so that new arrangements are not necessary to be made upon every fresh capture. It is too obvious to need argument, that a permanent arrangement for the protection of captured Africans can, under most circumstances, be made upon terms more favorable to the government than can ordinarily be obtained under such circumstances as now require the immediate action of the President and Congress respecting the disposition of those now awaiting removal at Key West.

Your committee are of opinion that the suggestion of the President that an agreement be made for the care of captured Africans with the American Colonization Society, should receive the approbation of Congress. That Society, under an agreement made in 1848 with the government of Liberia, possess all the facilities necessary to the care and protection of such unfortunate victims of the slave traffic as may

become entitled to attention from our government, and actual experience has shown that this Society is able to maintain them until they are able to maintain themselves, at less expense than if the government perform that duty, by means of its own agents. It is believed also, that \$150 for one year for their maintenance in Africa is not an unreasonable sum; and your committee are reliably informed that they cannot be properly cared for for the requisite period of time for a less amount, and a failure by Congress to give the requisite authority for such a contract, with an adequate appropriation to carry it into effect, will greatly embarrass the action of the President, and perhaps leave the unfortunate creatures at Key West to die of yellow fever before removal, or subject them to the danger of starvation on the African coast, or of recapture by the slave traders who constantly hover around that locality.

On the 5th instant, in the House, the Senate bill on the subject of the slave trade being under consideration, Mr. TAYLOR of Louisiana moved an amendment, striking out the proviso that contracts for the maintenance of recaptured Africans might be renewed by the President for periods of five years, and inserting that no such contract shall be renewed by him, until a convention shall be entered into between the United States and Great Britain, making joint provision for the return of all captured Africans to the coast of Africa, on the same terms and conditions.

Mr. REYNOLDS said this bill only proposed to carry out existing laws, in accordance with the past policy of the Government.

Mr. CRAWFORD denied any authority in the law for giving food, shelter and clothing to these Africans after they were placed on the coast of Africa.

After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Pryor, Rust, Millson, Curry and Leake took part, Mr. Reynolds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported amendments increasing the maximum expenditure for each African to \$150 and increasing the appropriation for the Africans at Key West from \$200,000 to \$250,000, which were agreed to.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Taylor was rejected—yeas 79, nays 99.

The bill was then passed by the following vote :

Yeas—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Bingham, Blake, Boteler, Branch, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Carey, Carter, Case, Clark B. Cochrane of New York, John Cochrane of New York, Colfax, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, English, Etheridge, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, MacLay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Noell,

Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Reagan, Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Rust, Schwartz, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Penn'a, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wells, Windom, Wood, and Woodruff—122.

Nays—Messrs. Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Bocock, Bonham, Bouligny, Boyce, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Edmundson, Gartrell, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Virginia, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Lamar, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Love, Maynard, McQueen, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Pugh, Quarles, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Thomas, Underwood, Vance, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, and Wright—56.

The following is a copy of the bill as it passed the House :

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade."

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to enter into contract with any person or persons, society or societies, or body corporate, for a term not exceeding five years, to receive from the United States, through their duly constituted agent or agents, upon the coast of Africa, all negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the

prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels, and to provide the said negroes, mulattoes and persons of color with comfortable clothing, shelter, and provisions, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of their being landed on the coast of Africa, at a price in no case to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars for each person so clothed, sheltered and provided with food: *Provided*, That any contract so made as aforesaid may be renewed by the President from time to time as found necessary, for periods not to exceed five years on each renewal.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to issue instructions to the commanders of the armed vessels of the United States, directing them, whenever it shall be practicable, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to proceed directly to the coast of Africa, and there deliver to the agent or agents of the United States all negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, afterwards bringing the captured vessels and persons engaged in prosecuting the slave trade to the United States for trial and adjudication.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to take immediate measures, in his discretion, in accordance with existing laws, and with the provisions of the first section of this act, for removing to the coast of Africa, and there providing with food, shelter, and clothing, for a term not exceeding one year from the date of landing in Africa, the captured Africans recently landed in the south-

ern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

The bill being returned to the Senate, and explained by Mr. TRUMBULL, the first amendment was rejected, reducing the amount to \$100 as it stood at first in the bill.

Yeas—Messrs Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Salsbury, Thomson, and Toombs—27.

The Senate concurred in the second amendment adding \$50,000, making the sum total \$250,000.

On motion by Mr. SHERMAN, the House receded from its amendment to the bill in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade, which the Senate had non-concurred in.

The sum of \$150 for each African landed in Liberia, as recommended by the House, was, we think, reasonable, and we regret that it failed to meet the views of the Senate.

The act of the 3d of March, 1819, providing for the return of all recaptured Africans to the coast of Africa, was an immediate consequence of the existence of the American

Colonization Society. General MERCER, of Virginia, one of the founders of that Society and an intimate friend of Mr. MONROE, (then President,) knowing the fact that recaptured Africans unlawfully introduced were liable, in one State at least, to be sold at public sale, having prepared the heads of the bill which, to borrow his own words, "he prevailed on Dr. Floyd, a member of the Committee on the African Slave Trade, to report in form to the House, to alter the existing law by requiring the Marshals, whenever captive Africans should be brought into the United States, to take care of them, maintain them at the public charge, and to send them back to their own country. An agent of the United States was authorized to be appointed to receive them there, and one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to carry the act into execution. Gov. Floyd was called home by sickness in his family, and Mr. MIDDLETON, chairman of the committee, proposed to abandon the bill; and it devolved on the writer to maintain it in the House, and procure friends for it in the Senate."

The bill passed both Houses. The President consented so to construe the act, that the operations of the Colonization Society might concur with those of the Government, and that the appropriation should be so used that a secure station should be provided, and the first emigrants and the recaptives should be so employed and sustained as mutually to assist and defend each other. The expenses of the early physicians and agents were for several years de-

frayed mainly out of the preceding appropriation, and through aid supplied from it, adds Mr. Mercer, "the colony arose, and when some time afterwards the territory of the colony was named Liberia, in gratitude to the President its chief town was called Monrovia."

Thus were laid the foundations of the Republic of Liberia. It was understood to be a refuge and home prepared for recaptured Africans as well as for voluntary colored emigrants from the United States. The Society is by the terms of its constitution bound to act to effect its object in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

Some doubts have been expressed in regard to this policy of restoring to Liberia these recaptured Africans. We have none. They are to be placed in their own climate, on their native soil, under a free and just government, humane laws, and Christian institutions. Our reports from the recaptives who have preceded them, are entirely satisfactory. Thousands from slave ships have found in Sierra Leone civilization and Christianity.—Men of God in Liberia stand ready to become the friends, the teachers, the guides of those whose shackles have been broken by the arm of our Government, which follows them with supplies and blessings to the inheritance opened and consecrated for their benefit by Providence in Af-

rica. We trust, then, that He who brought his vine out of Egypt and planted it, and caused it to take deep root, will strengthen Liberia, until from her as of old from Jerusalem shall go forth the law and the word of God to all the tribes and kingdoms of Africa.

The Recaptured Africans returned by the Niagara.

WE have frequent inquiries concerning the Africans sent to Liberia about a year ago in the frigate Niagara. The following letter, from an able Missionary, who has resided more than ten years at Cape Palmas, furnishes a satisfactory reply. Similar testimony has been received from other reliable sources:

WASHINGTON, *May 19, 1860.*

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in reference to the condition of the Congoes landed in Liberia from the Niagara last year, I would state that they were divided among the settlements, under the careful direction of Rev. Mr. Seys, the agent. Those at Cape Palmas, from their arrival up to the time of my departure, in September last, were comfortably housed, well clad, and well fed. They were living together at the "Receptacle." A

Congo man, who had been living many years in Monrovia, had charge of them, and was living with them. They had also a colonial teacher, appointed by Mr. J. T. Gibson, the Government Superintendent, who daily instructed them in school. On Sunday they all attended church and Sunday school, and some of them gave contributions at the missionary meetings. They were enabled to do this, as, after the regular hours appointed for them to work, they were allowed to work for themselves, which they often did. They were all in the enjoyment of good health, and well pleased with their situation. Similar arrangements, I think, were made by Mr. Seys for those who were placed at the other settlements. These arrangements were to be enforced for a year, after which they were to be apprenticed to the colonists for a term of years.

I am, dear sir, with much respect,

Yours, C. C. HOFFMAN.

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Letter of Rev. S. D. Campbell, of Alabama,

IN REPLY TO A REVIEW OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION BY THE REV. DR. J. B. ADGER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THOUGH the American Colonization Society has many friends in South Carolina, yet among the people of that commonwealth it has met with less favor and more opposition than in most other States, and even good and distinguished men there, like Dr. Adger, have either remained voluntarily ignorant of the work it has accomplished, or through erroneous habits of thought, or prejudices of education, been unable justly to appreciate its value. We are particularly gratified

by the publication of the clear, candid and conclusive answer furnished in the letter before us, by an able clergyman of Alabama, to the "Review on African Colonization," by his South Carolina friend. The conversion of a few learned and Christian ministers in the South to the faith of the author of this letter on this subject, would prove an immense benefit to this country, Africa and humanity. The powerful agency of Liberia in the suppression of the slave trade, and the cause of Christian Missions, might have been exhibited by our author, with truth and justice, in stronger lights. We certainly believe that the fathers of the Institution viewed it, (to borrow an expressive figure of Mr. Clay,) as a "circle of philanthropy, every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole." They saw that its progress must be accompanied by light and liberty, by law, and civilization, by the substitution of peaceful commerce for the slave trade, and by Christianity, with its immortal hopes and eternal blessings. We think, therefore, it is hardly correct to say that "the missionary bearings of Colonization are entirely incidental, and entirely without the main and original design of the Society." Yet we fully concur with the author when he adds, "I believe that Colonization is one of the means by which God designs to christianize Africa;" and the ways which he suggests by which this

will be done, will meet the reason of thoughtful minds. From the first planting of a few families at Mesurado—from the days of ASHMUN, whose great soul still abides in the memories and animates the hearts of the people of Liberia,—the idea that they are consecrated to the deliverance and elevation of Africa and her children from darkness and degradation, that as a nation their light and protection and beneficence is to be widely diffused, is cherished by individuals and the Government. The influence of its example, legislation and authority extends over more than five hundred miles of the coast, and from forty to fifty miles interiorward, and a large native population who are under its protection and instruction. This, now the abode of freedom and religion, was (before Liberia arose) the resort of piracy and all the infamous outrages of the slave trade.

This letter of Mr. Campbell will do much good; we trust his facts and arguments will be well considered, and that the Christians of the South will feel their mighty responsibilities to God in the great work assigned them in his providence, for the benefit of Africa and her children.

GENEVA, Coffee Co., Ala.,
21st March, 1860.

Rev. J. B. ADGER, D. D.,

Dear Sir:—Not until I received your letter of the 6th of December last, did I learn that you had published an article on African Coloni-

zation, and not until within a few days have I had the privilege of reading that article, although it was presented to the public more than three years ago.

As you were pleased to express "so much respect for my opinion," and as my opinion is so different from yours on several points relating to African Colonization, I venture to give you my views on the general subject, briefly and promptly, and with directness and clearness, as far as I am able.

On this subject you have reason to respect my opinions, for they are not peculiar to me, nor to the great body of Presbyterian ministers, who, like myself, occupy humble and retired situations in rural and missionary life. They are the opinions of all our Professors in all our Theological Seminaries, save that of Columbia, as far as I have heard, and with few exceptions of the Professors in all our Colleges under ecclesiastical control. And they are held, and have been held, by such men as the Alexanders, Millers, Breckenridges, Huges, and Rices; and by Hodge, Baxter, Plummer, Spring, Boardman, Backus, Leyburn, Krebs, Van Rensselaer, and a host of others, the safest, most reliable, most venerable, most learned, most pious men that have appeared on this continent. No man has so nearly attained the universal confidence of the Presbyterian Church in America, and at the same time been so highly respected by those without our pale, as Dr. Archibald Alexander. But it cannot be unknown to you that the colonization of the free blacks of our country on the coast of Africa was one of his favorite plans of benevolence; that he took an early interest in the cause; that he wrote a large volume of its history, and several articles in its defence against the

assaults of abolitionists. Nor can you be ignorant that the friends of Colonization have not been confined to the northern and middle States. The cause has been nobly sustained by numbers of our best ministers and laymen in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. But questions of this kind cannot be settled by authority, nor by the *vox populi*. It is possible that the great and the good of the past and the present, and of the North and the South, have been in error for the last forty years in sustaining a cause seemingly of such pure benevolence, and that some of the venerable dead, had they lived until the present day, would have seen their error and abandoned the sandy foundation on which the claims of Colonization rest. But the fact that your opinions run counter to those of so many wise and good men, should make others to whom they are novel, cautious in receiving them, and lead to a careful and prayerful examination before they are adopted. And the fact that my opinions have so long been cherished by so many men of eminence for piety and repute for wisdom and benevolence, encourages me to undertake what might otherwise appear presumption.

If you were a stranger to me, I might suppose that your favorable admissions, and your candid statement of important facts bearing testimony in favor of Colonization were made *ad captandum*. But your Christian character, your well known integrity and sincerity, forbid us to ascribe them to any other motive than a regard for the truth and for historical accuracy. But some of your admissions, when placed in juxtaposition with your arguments against Colonization, approach as nearly to paradoxes as any thing ever advanced by colonizationists.

"We say, therefore, let the colonies of free blacks in Africa have a fair chance,—let them have all the aid it is proper and advisable to give them." "We desire earnestly that it should have a fair trial, but are without any faith in its success." These sentences are as paradoxical as the double-handed scheme of the Colonizationists which you attempt to expose,—the plan of christianizing Africa by sending to her shores the dregs of the lowest class of our population, whose removal will be a riddance of a great evil from ourselves. When you say, "Let the colonies have a fair chance," and "*Let them have all the aid it is proper and advisable to give them,*" you grant everything the most ardent Colonizationist could ask. You could not desire more for the sacred cause of Foreign Missions. But when you say you are *without any faith in its success*, you pronounce the whole scheme Utopian, and the most bitter enemies of the cause could scarcely desire you to say more. But the cause of Colonization, like that of Missions, abides in faith, and our fathers and brethren, dead and alive, who have favored the cause, have been accustomed to hope even against hope, and to press forward in the face of many difficulties. And although they find nothing in the Word of God specifically commanding or authorizing the undertaking, neither do they find any thing forbidding it; and they see in the providences of God many tokens of His favor; fully as many as the Pilgrim fathers had in the Mayflower, and far more than Raleigh and Smith had in laying the foundations of the colony of Jamestown. And do they not have as much authority from the Bible for colonizing Africa, as these heroes had for colonizing America?

But it is not a sufficient refutation

of several propositions to show that they are paradoxical. If a man of less faith and weaker intellect than Lord Bacon, had propounded the Christian paradoxes found in the second volume of his works, he might have been suspected of skepticism. But none ever suspected that Prince of Philosophers of varying from the Christian faith, whatever we may think of his Christian life.

Your first onset against the Colonization Society is to place two of its claims to favor in a paradoxical position, and then pronounce them incompatible. "It proposes to rid the United States of a corrupt and worthless population, and at the same time, by this very process, and out of these very materials, to construct a virtuous, intelligent and prosperous community in Africa." Now, although many well informed persons deem the free blacks, considering their circumstances, neither particularly worthless or corrupt, I believe that the two things here proposed (in your view) to be done are not incompatible, that they are to be accomplished by one and the same process; and farther, that to a considerable extent they have been accomplished in the colony of Liberia,—yea, to an extent that ought to make the Christian opponents to Colonization very modest in setting forth publicly their objections to a scheme fraught with and fruitful only of good. And it is not only in Liberia that we see the process going on, of taking the imperfect and useless materials from one building and of it rearing other elegant or substantial structures, the admiration of many beholders. The migrating population that have laid the foundations of the Republics in the western and south-western parts of our country, were by no means the most intelligent, most refined,

most virtuous, or most godly part of the communities from which they migrated. They were enterprising, but they were generally rough, unrefined, uncultivated, and to a great extent profane and in other respects vicious. Yet the very communities planted and reared by them and their children, are in numerous instances ahead of the communities from which they came. Were there no advances of this kind from bad to better, our world would indeed have little ground of hope. * *

Our author here introduces a number of quotations from the historians of Virginia, to show the very unpromising character of the early settlers of Virginia. We omit these quotations, which will be found in Stith's History of Virginia, page 80, and Campbell, whom our author represents as by far the most indefatigable student of the history of the Ancient Dominion now living. Lord Bacon had said: "It is a shameful and unblessed thing to take the scum of people, wicked, condemned men with whom you plant, and not only so, but it spoileth the plantation, for they will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief, spend victuals and be quickly weary."—*Campbell*, page 30, *Bacon's Works*, vol. 1, page 41. Bacon says again, in his advice to Sir George Villiers, "But these things would by all means be prevented, that no known bankrupt for shelter, nor known murderer or other wicked person to avoid the law, nor known heretic or schismatic be suffered to go into those countries, or, if they do creep in there, not to be harbored or continued, else the place would receive them naught, and return them into England upon all occasions worse."

"These cautions are to be observed in these undertakings. * * * * 2. That if any transplant themselves into plantations abroad, who are known schismatics, outlaws, or criminal persons, that they be sent for back upon the first notice, such persons are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony."—*Bacon's Works*, vol. 2, page 386. Nearly all the earlier and later historians of Virginia represent the first settlements of that ancient Dominion as containing a very large proportion of such as were "not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony." Even the shoots of nobility and the numerous *gentlemen* who were sent over, were mere profligates. But was the colony of Jamestown a failure? Many of the wise prognosticators of evil in the days of the first James had "not any faith in its success." Many adversities beset the early colonists. Some whole companies were entirely lost. The character of the whole settlement was such as to forebode ultimate failure on the theory of Lord Bacon. Yet that little handful of profligate and ill-bred men, bankrupts and libertines, soon expanded into a great and strong government, and in less than two hundred years from the naming of Cape Charles and Cape Henry, produced a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Henry, a Lee, and a Marshall. Now do you demand that Liberia shall do more than this? The prospect for Liberia to-day is much brighter than was the prospect of Jamestown at the same period of her existence. What was the character of the first settlers on the coast of Africa emigrating from the United States? They were men and women, with few exceptions, accustomed to hard labor, or at least familiar with some useful occupation. There were among them no profligate sons of

an effeminate nobility, no poor gentlemen, no broken-down tradesmen or libertines. A large majority of them were brought up on farms and plantations, and were familiar with all the operations of husbandry. A proper proportion of them were mechanics of different callings. And if all the Liberians were not of the right kind for colonists, fully as large a proportion of them were of the right kind, as were to be found in any of the early companies settling in Virginia. It was one of the tokens of God's care of the colony of Liberia, that the larger portion of the early emigrants were from the Southern States, and a considerable proportion of them were manumitted slaves. These were all accustomed to labor. And even the free negroes from the Southern States were better colonists than the same class from the Northern or Middle States. And although there were many of the lowest class of free negroes, that very class described by Mr. Clay as "a debased and degraded set, more addicted to crime and vice and dissolute manners than any other portion of the people of the United States," these were not the influential, moving, moulding class of the colonists; but these were held under control by others of a better class, and were encouraged and stimulated by them, or by their example, to do something for themselves, and for the colony. And if it be said that there were some who were worthless, beyond hope at home and abroad, to this we reply in four words of your own—"Society must have dregs." From what has been said I think it is clear that, although the colonists have not all, or as a whole, been what we could wish them to be, yet they will compare favorably with the first settlers of any part of North or South America or the West Indies, and come

as nearly up to your demands and Lord Bacon's precepts, as did the colonies of Plymouth or Jamestown.

But how can the removal of so many men and women fit for good colonists, be a riddance to our own country of a great evil? It is a riddance, principally from the facts, that these colonists, however well qualified to be pioneers to Africa, are of a different color from those among whom they lived here; and that here the prejudice of color is hopelessly insuperable. The colonists who have gone to Liberia have been well suited for the undertaking; and I have no doubt are, with their posterity, destined in the good providence of God to be a benefit and a blessing to the continent of Africa. But these same colonists remaining in this country could have done little for the general welfare. If some of them were virtuous, intelligent and enterprising, and have taken the lead in Liberia, they were here cramped and hemmed in and restrained by public taste, public sentiment, and public laws, so that their worth could not be seen, or seen could not be appreciated, or appreciated could not be acknowledged, or acknowledged could not be made available. And if some of them were low, vicious and illiterate, they were here without hope of improvement; but in Liberia facts prove that some of them have improved, and actually become good citizens and good Christians. Nor was the change effected "by means merely of a voyage of thirty days." But it was effected by a transfer from a Republic in which they had *no rights*, to a Republic in which they had all the rights that any others had, and in which there was no prejudice against them or restrictions upon them on account of color, and in which the Gospel was preached *more nearly to all*, and

heard more nearly by all than in any part of the United States.

You also make an admission, "that in a certain degree they have thus far succeeded." But the great danger is already past. The colony is already planted. The success is permanent and is triumphant. All the predictions of its enemies, both North and South, have proved false. All the hopes of its friends have thus far been more than realized. The colony has become an independent Republic; has taken a place and a name among the Christian nations of the earth; and although it is yet feeble, it is aware of its weakness, and is making steady and well directed efforts to gain strength. And if we look upon it as even a feeble Christian nation on a dark coast of heathendom, can we as Christians throw cold water upon it, or throw a straw in the way to retard its progress? Let us give it all the aid in our power,—let us pray for its growth and expansion, and let us thank God and take courage from what it has already effected. But if we say we have no faith in its success, we discourage the colonists and their friends, and we mistrust the providence of God that has been so manifest in the whole history of the colony. "But it does not appear to us that their success is nearly as great as they consider it." To this we reply, that the friends of the cause may have generally too much confined their views to the bright side. It was easier to do so, than to despair. But the friends of the cause have a more minute as well as more comprehensive acquaintance with their success than its enemies have; and they have been more familiar with the difficulties already overcome,—and when they look back over the history of the colony, from the days of Ashmun to the present time,

they may be ready to say as Campbell said of the Jamestown colony, "The wonder is that the settlement was effected at all."

"No one who reads the statements of the judicious writer, whose book is our text, will say that the success of the colony is perfect."

Have the most sanguine friends of the cause said the success of the colony was perfect? The colony has thus far succeeded beyond expectation; thus far the success has been complete, but what has been done is but a beginning; the past is an ample guarantee for success in the future, and therefore we have entire confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise, greatly to the honor of its founders and friends, to the good of the African race, and to the glory of God. You quote seven paragraphs from Dr. Wilson, and one from the Rev. J. Burns, to prove that the success of the colony has been a partial or total failure, or has been exaggerated by its friends. And then you say, "Now all this constitutes a somewhat darker picture of the state of things in Liberia than is usually given by its zealous friends." But the colony has many discreet as well as zealous friends, who were fully aware of every thing your quotations prove, long before Dr. Wilson's book was published. They were familiar with the worst features of the picture, although they did not take pleasure in bringing them to public notice, or in exaggerating them, or making them a disparagement to the benevolent enterprise of the Society. And it is a remarkable fact that every particular of your eight quotations—except what Dr. Wilson says about the difference between white and colored persons—might have been truly and literally said of the Virginia colony at different periods of its history. And besides

the evils here ascribed to the colony of Liberia, the Virginians were tortured with a "rage for gold hunting." "There was no talke, no hope, no worke, but dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, loade gold."—*Smith, as quoted by Campbell, p. 16.* And they also had another *ignis fatuus* to bewilder them, the dream of the South Sea, which they supposed was about as far west as where Lynchburg now stands. And the famine in Liberia, as described by Mr. Burns, is but a faint picture of "the starving time" in Virginia. Now if Virginia survived under all the evils ascribed to Liberia, and far more and greater, may not Liberia also survive and become an Ancient Dominion of glory and renown?

I agree with you in thinking that in order to succeed the colony must grow slowly, must not be made a hot house plant. And it may be true that some of her friends erred in desiring progress too rapid, and in endeavoring to procure legislative aid. But all this is consistent with an abiding faith in its ultimate success, and with a strong conviction of the benevolence and wisdom of the scheme; and also with the opinion that the growth of the colony has thus far been too slow, and is not likely soon to become an overgrowth. The true friends of Colonization do not wish to linger always under the shadow of Cape Mesurado. They know the extent of the continent, and they hope to see it sprinkled with colonies until the whole land shall be settled with a Christian people, and the native tribes shall rejoice in the near proximity of men able to instruct them in the sciences and arts of civilized life and in the principles of religion revealed from Heaven.

The effort to engage Congress to provide mammoth steamships to transport negroes to Africa in

crowds, may have been unwise, and did not by any means have the co-operation of all the friends of Colonization, and was at the time a failure. But as that measure in your judgment would, if successful, have been ruinous to the colony, was not the failure in Congress a token of the favor of God to the colony in thus delivering it from the kindness of its friends?

You next endeavor to show another incompatibility in the Society's plans, that it must "bring about two results which are absolutely incompatible with each other. It must remove the free negroes rapidly, or else it will not even keep pace with their natural increase, which is now about seven thousand annually. But it must at the same time remove these same free negroes slowly, or else the colony will be ruined by the too sudden influx of new-comers." Now this is indeed a sad predicament that the colony is placed in by its enemies. Being thus fettered in absolute incompatibilities, nothing but Divine Power could have kept it in successful operation for the last thirty years. But the friends of the Society have not feared the too rapid influx of new-comers. They know that if Liberia cannot receive all that go, her territory may be extended, and other colonies or settlements commenced, so as not to interfere with her prosperity. And the Society has not pledged itself, nor is it in any way bound, either to remove the free negroes rapidly, or to remove all the free negroes, or to remove their natural increase. They have never pledged themselves to do any thing more than to remove all that apply, as far as they have means. And every free negro that is removed may be a blessing to Africa, and almost certainly is benighted himself. In all these respects

the Society is fruitful of good and of good only, and we ought not to pronounce it a failure or withdraw our confidence from it because it has done some things we do not approve, has failed to do some things it never engaged to do, or has not done every thing its friends or its foes may think it ought to have done.

Your next effort is to set aside the claims of the Society on account of having put down the slave trade. "We have produced testimony enough, we think, to show that it is not so certain as the Colonization Society and its friends represent, that the slave trade has been put down." Yet you have not given a particle of evidence that the Society ever claimed to have put down, or to be able with its present resources to put down the slave trade on the whole coast. What was done or said by the Naval Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives was not done or said or even approved by the Society. Nor was Mr. Clay's speech by authority of the Society, although delivered at an anniversary meeting, but he spoke his own sentiments and on his own authority. Yet what he said was strictly and literally true. He did not say the slave trade had been put down at all, much less that it had been put down by the colonies. But he said, "We have shown the most effectual and complete method by which *there can be an end put to that abominable traffic, and that is by Colonization.*" And how has this been shown? Simply by entirely excluding the slave trade from more than five hundred miles of African coast. If one feeble colony—feeble as you have represented it—has excluded the trade from five hundred miles of coast, might not ten such colonies exclude it from five thousand miles, and might it not thus, by a sufficient

number of colonies, be excluded from the entire continent? The number of slaves shipped from many different points, and the aggregate from the continent, might be greater (though it is not so,) than at the beginning of the colony, still the fact remains that it has been entirely suppressed along five hundred miles of coast where it was rampant before the founding of the colony, and the conclusion is inevitable, that if colonies of the same kind were planted along the entire coast, at suitable distances, the trade would from the entire coast be excluded. For the colonists, to a man, and the Liberian government, are uncompromising enemies to the slave trade, notwithstanding the absurd attempt of a British Review and a South Carolina Senator, to fix upon them the stigma of participation in the hateful traffic. The colony is yet small, it is feeble, its resources are limited, and it would be presumption in its friends to say either that it had put down, or, with its present means, that it could put down the slave trade along the entire African coast. But it is very unfair in its enemies to charge this presumption upon the Society. The Society has indeed demonstrated that the trade may be put down, and it has shown how this may be done. By giving an undisputed sample of the work—a coast of more than five hundred miles already delivered from the trade—they have shown how the whole work may be done, and how it may be done most effectually, at the least expense, and I believe in the shortest time. Let colonies be planted every two or three hundred miles along the coast, and every barracoon, from the Pillars of Hercules to Cape Town, will soon be deserted or converted to better purposes.

It is true that the colony could not have done what has been ac-

completed, without the aid of the men-of-war that cruise along the coast. But it is also true that the naval forces could not have effected it without the co-operation of the colonies. At least they had not excluded the slave trade from five miles of the coast previous to the settlement of Liberia. The two forces work together and in harmony, and neither could have done the work without the other. But in the good providence of God, I believe that colonies are to be continued, multiplied and increased in population and resources until they shall have power to maintain naval squadrons of their own. But we know not how soon the naval forces now guarding the coast may be withdrawn. The Abolitionists and the ultra Southerners may induce our government to withhold her aid; and other causes may drive away the European forces. When that takes place, according to your view, the colony will perish, will be run over by the slave dealers and hordes of wild natives and their chiefs, and the State House in Monrovia will become a barracoon, and the other houses, public and private, will be residences of men who are now pronounced pirates, or of some Adahunzun with three hundred wives; and the streets of the now peaceable village will be planted with sprigs from the gigantic fetish-tree at Badagry, whose branches are laden with human carcasses and human limbs! But not so have I been taught to mistrust the good providence of God. He has provided aid and protection for the colony thus far, and He will provide for it as there is need after Britain and America refuse to maintain naval forces on African seas.

In what I have said on the suppression of the slave trade, I purposely avoided saying anything about

the influence of the colony on the trade beyond her own limits. I said all that was necessary for my purpose. But it would be easy to show that the colony has had no inconsiderable influence in restraining the trade, or changing it from an open traffic to a mere smuggling business, for many hundred miles beyond her own borders. You will find something on this subject in a letter first published in the *Boston Traveler*, and then in the *African Repository*, Sept., 1852.

Your third effort is to set aside the claim of the Colonization Society to be a Christian Missionary scheme. But you give no evidence to prove that the Society ever claimed to be a missionary scheme. You quote from the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, from Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., from the Rev. James A. Lyon, from Mr. Clay, from the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, and from the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, to show that such a claim has been made for the Society by its friends. But you bring nothing from the publications of the Society itself, (and its publications are quite extensive,) to show that it either now claims or ever has claimed to be a missionary scheme. And although I believe that the missionary bearings of Colonization are entirely incidental, and entirely without the main and original design of the Society; yet I believe that Colonization is one of the means by which God designs to christianize Africa. And I believe this will be done in four different ways: 1st. By continued emigration. 2d. By the natural generation of the colonists and of the natives who may join with them—that is, by rearing up Christian families. 3d. By direct missionary efforts made by the colonists, which will become more extensive as wealth, popula-

tion and intelligence shall increase, and piety shall take a stronger hold upon them. 4th. By absorption of the natives and amalgamation of one class with the other. By the first two of these methods has a great Christian nation been raised up within two and a half centuries on the continent of North America. By the third, a few remnants of tribes of aborigines of our country have to a great extent been christianized. But in the fourth, the Liberians have a great advantage over the first settlers of America. They are of the same color with the natives. And although they now look upon them as an inferior race, yet they have considerable intercourse with them, and this intercourse will gradually increase, and will, with the direct missionary and educational efforts, to a greater or less extent, bring them to adopt the manners and habits and mode of living of civilized life; and then they will naturally flow into the body politic, and become in all respects identified with the colonists. In the course of a few generations considerable strength will be thus added to the colony, and not a few of the natives and their posterity will be incorporated into a Christian nation.

It may be asked whether it is right to supplant the natives and place the colonists in their stead. I reply that it is just as right as it was for the Europeans to supplant the roving tribes of America. And in Liberia no land has been taken from the natives but by fair purchase. This is more than can be said of any colony ever planted in America—that alone of William Penn excepted. And the Liberians have shown no disposition to remove the natives or drive them from pillar to post, as was done in many instances in this country. "We are opposed," said the *Liberia Herald* in 1847, "to the

Africans being deprived of their lands without a fair equivalent is paid to them for it, and in no instance after purchasing their lands have we ordered them to remove from them; on the contrary they have invariably been urged to remain and adopt civilized customs." This is greatly to the credit of the colonists, and is in striking contrast with the treatment received by the Cherokees and other tribes of Indians from the first settlers and governments of some of our States. In this connection I may notice what you say in regard to the government of Liberia taking the natives under its protection. "The enrolment of eighty thousand Africans, as citizens of the Republic, was bad enough as an omen for the future prosperity of this unfortunate Republic." Now in the first place I deny that Liberia is an unfortunate Republic. It has thus far been fortunate and successful beyond comparison. I ask you to point out the colony planted in any part of the earth that has encountered difficulties and overcome them, or that has formed wise and benevolent plans and executed them more successfully than Liberia has done. And in the next place I deny that the treatment of the natives by the Republic has been in any respect bad or ominous of future evil. And I confess my utter inability to imagine what hocus-pocus you can see in the incorporation of the natives into the Republic. The Aborigines Protection Society of London, many years ago, speaking of the situation of aborigines generally, said: "There is one condition which, with scarcely an exception, may be regarded as common to them all. They exist in a sort of antagonism with the professing Christian and civilized nations, who begin by sharing with them the parts of the earth which they in-

habit, and end by consummating a process which blots out their name and nation." But Liberia is an exception to this charge, which is almost true of the whole world. Liberia is the only place, or one of the few places, where the natives are treated kindly, and are at once incorporated into the society and made part and parcel thereof.—For this she deserves praise; but this highly commendable course you pronounce bad and ominous! An article of the constitution of the Republic is in these words:—"The improvement of the native tribes and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry being a cherished object of this government, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint in each county some discreet person whose duty it shall be to make regular and periodical tours through the country for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to these wholesome branches of industry, and of instructing them in the same; and the Legislature shall, as soon as can conveniently be done, make provision for these purposes by the appropriation of money." Here we have evidence that the Republic is struggling in its weakness and poverty to do something for the natives to prevent them from being blotted out of existence. And it is thus aiding the missionary efforts that are made by different organizations in this country to enlighten the natives, and to remove from among them any prejudice that may exist against men bearing the name of Christians. If the government of Liberia had not incorporated the natives with themselves, had held them at a distance and themselves in reserve, and treated them with indifference except so far as they could make some gain of them, they might have considered them as of the same

character with the traders and kidnappers with whom they had long been familiar. But when they saw them endeavoring to do them good, recognizing them as of the same blood, and inviting them to become one with them and partake of the benefits of their government, their civilization and their religion, prejudice was at once allayed; and the colony now has as strong and as favorable a hold upon them as it could be expected to have under the circumstances. And for the very part she has acted towards the natives we give her great credit, and encourage her to persevere in so laudable a course.

In regard to the bearings of Colonization upon the evangelizing of Africa, it may be admitted that some of the friends of the Society, and to some extent the public generally, have fallen into an error in supposing that white men cannot live in that climate. Yet it is true that larger numbers of missionaries have fallen in that field than in others, in proportion to the numbers sent out. And it is also true that the black man from the United States can endure the climate better than the white man. And there is every prospect of Liberia itself, in the course of time, furnishing well qualified missionaries of her own native sons, who will suit the country better than either whites or blacks from America.

Your long argument to prove that wherever the Christian religion has made an impression, it has done it by Missions and not by colonies, I consider entirely inconclusive. I say that the larger portion of Christians now in the world, in all countries, have derived their religion not from missionaries, but by inheritance, or as I have before expressed it, by natural generation from Christian parents. Not one in a hundred

of the Christians of the United States have received their religion directly by means of missionaries. But nearly all have received it by the instructions, the prayers and the examples of Christian parents and Christian friends around them. The present generation in Liberia are receiving religious instruction and impressions from missionaries; but Liberia will ere long be able to send missionaries to others instead of looking to others for them. She may be slow, too slow in putting off the leading strings of her dependence. But no doubt there are some characters under formation, some minds under instruction, among her rising youth, that will become ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, who need not be ashamed, and that may carry the everlasting gospel into many a dark place of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty. Can we see nothing of promise in the Alexander High School? Is the Ashmun Institute to render no aid? Or is there any thing ominous in the embryo Liberian College?

In this connexion I give you an extract from the annual message of President Benson for 1858:

"Peace and respect for our laws among the aborigines have been remarkably preserved. And though the influences of our Christian and civilized example have not extended as rapidly and as effectually among them as we have desired, yet it is both gratifying and encouraging to us to know, by incontrovertible evidence, that the benign influences of our Christianity and civilization are hopefully progressing among them; that proselytes are being made annually from their ranks, while the greater part of those living within fifty miles of our settlements are manifestly assimilating themselves to our manners and customs; and their confidence in and respect for

us and our institutions are correspondingly increasing." Here are glimpses of what Liberia promises for the future, that are not ominous. And here is evidence that Liberia is not an unfortunate Republic. She is a clear, bright, shining light in one of the darkest portions of the earth. And her whole course of policy toward the natives has been of a highly commendable kind, and well calculated to make the right kind of impression upon them. You say, "America was indeed christianized by colonies, but the aboriginal inhabitants of America were not so christianized." I venture to give some reasons why they were not. First, the colonies in America did not treat the savages in a Christian manner. They oppressed them, and made gain of them, and took their lands from them. Secondly, The difference of color prevented the aborigines from being amalgamated with the colonists or incorporated into their governments. Thirdly, The savages of America were contaminated by coming into contact with the vices of Europeans, learning from them to use rum and fire-arms. But not one of these causes operates in Liberia. There the colonists have treated the natives with kindness, taught them the arts of peace, greatly diminished the use of rum among them, and incorporated them into their government. There no distinction of color is seen, and no prejudice of color exists. And there is no reason why thousands of the natives may not gradually be brought by the colony into civilized life and into the pale of the Christian Church.

It is true that colonies have not been sent out expressly to propagate the Christian Religion. But it is also true that the Christian Religion has been greatly extended by colonies, although the colonies were not sent out with that design. And

God has preserved the true religion in the world in more instances than one, by colonies. He chose Abraham in Chaldea, and colonized him and his family in Canaan, and thence removed his posterity into Egypt, and thence brought them back to Canaan. And in the time of the captivities his people were transplanted into Babylonia, and there some of the heathen became converts, by means of the colonists. Then they were brought back to Jerusalem to rebuild the city and the Temple. But it is not necessary to pursue this argument further. It is sufficient for our purpose to know that there is nothing in the Bible prohibiting the planting of Christian colonies, that these colonies afford great facilities for carrying on missions, and that the Liberian colony has been highly favored by the providence of God, and now is full of promise of great usefulness in the future.

But wicked, unchristian sailors, merchants or consuls, may greatly prejudice the natives against the Christian religion. And many of the colonists may conduct themselves in the same way, for many of them are low, degraded and vicious men and women; and they may have a very bad influence on the heathen of Africa. Very true. And this is one of the great difficulties the colony has had to contend with, is now contending with, and expects to contend with for many years to come. But it is neither an insuperable difficulty nor a reason for saying that the colony is a failure, or cannot succeed, or is not an important and promising coadjutor of missionary societies in their efforts to evangelize Africa. The influence of the wicked part of the colony will be confined almost entirely to the immediate vicinity of the colony, and will be, and has

been to a great extent, counteracted by the more potent influence of the more respectable portion of the colonists, who are of good character, and most of whom are at least professing Christians. But the ministers and educated Christian men and women, whom we expect to be reared up in the colony, will no doubt go far into the interior, and in different directions carry the blessings of the gospel to them who are afar off. If the leading men of the colony were infidels, or men of bad character, so that the influence of the government itself was against Christianity, your argument would have some force. But this is not true, and never has been true, of Liberia. And this is one of the particulars in which I think she has not been an unfortunate Republic. Her public men have been and are true men, in all respects safe and reliable. There has been no swindling on their part, no embezzlement of public funds, and no repudiation of or failure to pay public debts. And the influence of the leading men and of the government, has uniformly been in favor of the Christian religion, and of morality, and against the slave trade, and all tendencies to oppress the natives or make gain of them unjustly. Now can these things be said of our own country? In which of the States have there been no defalcations? Are they all clear of the sin of repudiation? Have not some of them oppressed the poor Indians, pelted and peeled them until they might almost all adopt the celebrated language of the Shawnee Chief,—“Logan’s blood flows in no man’s veins?” But the colonies on this continent have survived all these evils, and have survived in spite of the evil forebodings and evil wishes of many in the fatherland, who had “no faith in their success.”

The history of the American colonies teaches us an important lesson of the great forbearance of God towards the wicked, and of his accomplishing his grand purposes in the world in spite of the silliness of his people, and of the malice or ungodliness of their enemies. Many a time the language of the Prophet was applicable to the Church in America: "Ephraim also is like a silly dove without heart."—*Hos.* 7, 11. It may to some extent be now applicable to the Church in Liberia. And many a time did the plaintive

prayer of the Psalmist suit the Pilgrims and their children,—“Lord, how long shall the wicked triumph?”—*Ps.* 94, 3. The intelligent Christian in Liberia no doubt sees enough every day to give him reason to utter the same prayer. But He that keepeth Israel and bringeth light out of darkness, has still a Church in America that is not in all things silly; and has also a Church in Liberia that is not destined to be always feeble.

Yours very sincerely,

SAMUEL D. CAMPBELL.

Massachusetts Colonization Society.

THE public meeting of this Society was held yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Winter street Church, Boston. William Ropes, Esq., presided, and the meeting commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Blagden. Mr. Ropes made some opening remarks, to the effect that the establishment of a nation was not the work of a day, and speedy progress could not be expected. A spirit of enterprise has greatly increased among the people of Monrovia and its neighborhood, which promised well for the future. Patience and perseverance would fulfil all our expectations.

The Secretary read an abstract of the annual report. The amount contributed to the general cause of colonization in consequence of the Society's labors, as officially made known to its managers, is \$15,502.76. Of this, \$11,562 39 has been safely invested as permanent funds, yielding a regular income for education and other purposes, without passing through the treasury; so that the Treasurer's books show only receipts of \$3,940.37, and disbursements of \$4,028.02.

Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Balti-

more, was announced, and delivered the address. Forty-two years ago, he said, was the colonization scheme commenced in the city of Baltimore, and in 1816 it was organized. We were here to-day to report progress on Finley's plan. The free colored population is now probably half a million in the United States, and has more than doubled in forty years. Yet only twelve thousand souls were found in the colony. We admit that it is vain to think of sending all thither; but the desire to better one's condition would in time take every free colored person to Africa. This was what caused emigration from many and every land. Mr. Latrobe spoke especially of the inevitable competition which must arise between the white and colored races for labor and bread, and of the superior advantages which must be on the side of the whites; while many free blacks feel the increasing dependence of their situation, and yet have been improving intellectually, and some attaining a degree of education and an amount of property unknown to their fathers, they begin more earnestly to desire a free country, and

see in Liberia the prospect of national freedom and happiness to their race.

When this whole land is crowded with a redundant white population, and the waves roll back again, where can they go, crushed to the wall as they will be? Hayti they have tried, and their intelligence and their American habits could not fraternize with the uneducated Haytiens. Africa alone could welcome them to a home fitting for them. At the rate we have progressed, our country will contain over two hundred millions of whites, and where then will the blacks be? Wisdom, all the hopes of their posterity, called them to Liberia. They are hastening the result themselves, by their resolutions in Ohio, where they recommend combinations of wealth and numbers for the colored man, not seeing that they enter there upon a contest for power with the white race which they cannot work out. They cannot stop the grand progress of the English race. In all this they are but unwittingly preparing the way for the day when they will proclaim to the enterprising, the energetic and the brave, the value of that land beyond the sea, where their progressive souls can find a fit theatre for development. Theirs will it be to build up a great empire in Africa, theirs to send Christianity into that mighty continent. To the free colored men, Liberia is the day star of hope, the promise of a glorious day for all who will seek it. Without Liberia, without the work of the Colonization Society, their lot would be dark indeed, and who can tell the lot of those poor Africans who are awaiting at Key West transportation back to Africa.

The speaker asked what would be the condition of the negro captured on board of slavers if it was not for

Liberia? Why, it would be as impossible to return them to their original homes as it would be to restore the leaves torn by the whirlwind from the thickest forest. He considered the future of Liberia as bright as was that of California, or Oregon, and in future years the Colonization Society will be thanked by statesmanship for what it had done in Liberia, which stands forth a glorious triumph of the cause.

The value of Colonization is not to be estimated by the exhibits of the census, but rather by the evidences of its workings in Africa. It concerns itself for the free negro alone, which is sufficient labor for the present. The speaker here alluded at considerable length to the moral and social condition of the free colored race at different periods, showing 1816 to have been their best days. He thought the race had much improved in a moral and intellectual point of view within the last quarter of a century, and it seemed to be their aim to show that they can rule the new colony, being built up for them, in an intelligent and dignified manner. The speaker said there were more free people of color in the slave State of Maryland than there were in the two great free States of New York and Ohio. He said Maryland never refused her annual \$10,000 to assist the feeble colony on the coast of Africa.

The growth and prosperity of the colony of Liberia as a great empire, would be the surest guarantee of the suppression of the slave trade; it would give civilization, intelligence and religion to that vast continent; and the researches and the interest taken in Africa within a few years were significant of its important future. The only people competent and qualified for the great task is the free colored people of America. They will be instru-

ments in the hand of Providence to carry out its grand designs, which are not fulfilled in a day, but stride over ages to the certain and undoubted accomplishment of its purposes. A new nation has not in vain been created on the African coast, and thither with songs like those of Miriam shall go the march to glory and grandeur of the free colored people.

B. C. Clark, Esq., was next announced. He made a very short address on account of the lateness of the hour. He met the arguments against Colonization in brief; and showed how little real sympathy there was among the friends of colored men even in Massachusetts—that is, that practical sympathy which will really benefit the colored man.

Business Affairs.

The officers of last year were re-

-elected, except that Thomas S. Williams was elected a manager in place of John Akin, resigned.

The emigration to Liberia in 1859 was only 248, of whom 159 were emancipated. Since the commencement of 1860, the Society's ships have sailed for Liberia with 228 emigrants—92 free born and 136 emancipated. The 200 recaptured Africans sent out by the U. S. Government in 1858 are reported as doing well. In 1859 the small pox appeared in Liberia, and was very destructive. It is now proved that Liberia will produce cotton of good quality.

The erection of the college building in Liberia has been commenced, but in 1858 the progress was arrested by litigation concerning its location. It is hoped that an act passed by the Legislature of Liberia in January last will enable the trustees of the college to resume their work.

Late from Liberia.

WE have received files of the Liberia Herald to the 4th of April inclusive.

Our previous advices mentioned that President Benson had gone to Robertsport for the adjustment of hostilities existing between the Veys and Golahs of Grand Cape Mount. The President, with his council, had several interviews with Chiefs Varney and Brown, the contending chieftains, which resulted in the settlement of all difficulties existing among the natives of Grand Cape Mount. In alluding to the termination of the difficulties, the Liberia Herald says:

There is no one who has read the history of those bloody wars, and observed the destructive cruelty that has carried off such multitudes of human beings, the avarice that has so long bartered its thousands to the slave trade, and the blighting effect those wars have had upon the commerce and industry of that part of the country; there is no one who is aware of these things, but can rejoice in his heart, that peace has brought them to an end, especially when it is considered that so much good has been accomplished without the

employment of the "last argument of kings."

After the President returned from Robertsport he remained but a few days at Monrovia, when he set off for Buchanan to inaugurate the National Fair, which took place on the 15th of March. The Herald of April 4th has three columns devoted to the importance of this annual exhibition.

From the Liberia Herald of March 21.

Late from the Fair—We have news from Buchanan up to the 16th. The Fair was opened on the 15th by his Excellency the President, with an appropriate address, followed by one from Hon. J. M. Moore. The "Palm Palace" seems to be the twin sister of the one in which the Fair for this county was held in 1858, as regards both dimensions and plan. The contributions have surpassed the most sanguine expectations. * * There were three hills of yams, one over 300 pounds, one 280 pounds, and the other over 200 pounds. The palace is crowded with visitors. We learn, besides, that a dozen chiefs had been in to see his Excellency.

From the Herald of April 4.

Educational.—We are much gratified in being able to record the fact that Mrs. Seys, the wife of our well known friend, Rev. John Seys, has opened in this city a school for such children as have not procured admission into the other schools, and whose parents are unable to employ a teacher for their training.

Our gratification is heightened by several considerations. We are aware of the increasing number of children in our midst, and unless the means of instruction become proportional, we will, before many years shall have passed away, have abundant causes to regret the existence of so large a mass of ignorance in a republican community. We have been informed that Mrs. Seys teaches without the least reward; and considering the enervating tendency our climate has upon constitutions not yet adapted to it, and observing that Mrs. Seys came hither to spend, as it were, in retirement, for her ease and comfort, with her husband, a portion at least of the last days of her life; and notwithstanding all this, she has sacrificed much personal comfort for the good of the rising generation immediately, and the welfare of our nation remotely, we cannot but conclude, that

Mrs. Seys is actuated by pure motives of charity, that charity which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

Mrs. Seys was assisted in her labor of love by Rev. Mr. Thompson, a minister of the M. E. Church, lately from the United States. We learn that the roll of the school numbers about one hundred scholars. May abundant success attend the labors of these Christian servants, who, if not in this world, shall receive their reward in the kingdom of their Master.

Death.—Thos. Scott, preacher in charge of the Methodist Church at Marshall, (Junk,) departed this life at his residence on the 13th ult., aged 65. The death of Mr. Scott was sudden; having retired, the evening before, in apparent good health, he was found dead in his room the next morning.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.—An arrival from Porto Praya reports that the U. S. sloop of-war Portsmouth captured, on the 7th of May, the brig Falmouth of New York, supposed to be a slaver.

JUDGE SPRAGUE, of the U. S. District Court, Boston, has decided that the schooner Wanderer is forfeited for having been engaged in the slave trade.

Intelligence.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, CAPE PALMAS.

During the visit of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, of Cape Palmas, to the United States, it is his purpose to present the importance of the claims of this humane Institution to benevolent individuals in various parts of the country. An appeal for this Institution appeared in our journal for July of last year. From the noblest impulses of Christian duty, Mr. Hoffman urges the necessity of this work upon the friends of Colonization, of seamen, and of Missions. We insert his circular letter with great pleasure, and will be gratified to receive donations for the object.

"Allow me to call your attention to the enclosed appeal for a HOSPITAL AT CAPE PALMAS, WEST AFRICA. After a residence there of

more than ten years, I have seen the great need of such an institution, and have felt its great importance in connection with our Missionary work. The building is now being erected, \$2,500 will finish it, and furnish it, thus enabling us to provide a place for the sick, where their souls will be cared for as well as their bodies. While this work meets with the entire approbation of our Foreign Missionary Committee, we wish it to be independent of them financially. I therefore address myself to those whom I believe are particularly interested in the Missionary work in Africa, hoping that it will not be necessary to make a more general appeal to the Church.

C. C. HOFFMAN,
Missionary Prot. E. Church,
Cape Palmas."

Missions to Central Africa.—Great meetings in aid of missions to Central Africa, had been held in Manchester and Liverpool. Lord Brougham was the principal speaker at both places, and urged that a vigorous support of the missions, which would indefinitely encourage the production of cotton, would tend to suppress the slave trade and slavery.

Coal in Liberia.—By the following extract from a letter dated Cape Palmas, April 16th, written by the Rev. Alexander Crummell to a correspondent in this country, it will be seen that a great source of wealth and civilization to Africa has been discovered in Liberia:—"I must not close without mentioning the fact, as I am assured through President Benson in a letter to a friend, that in Bussa there is a vein of coal extending some ten miles. Miners are immediately to be put to work. Of course this will increase the importance of Cape Palmas, that is, if the coal is plentiful and good. Harper will doubtless become the stopping place of the East India, Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, and West African lines. I may be mistaken, but it seems to me that John Bull will not pass by the economy which thus offers itself."

SEIZURE OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER.—On Tuesday information was received at the office of the District Attorney, which led to the seizure of the bark Charlotte E. Taylor, lying at the foot of Tenth street, East river, on suspicion that she was fitting out to engage in the slave trade. The vessel had been cleared for Punta de Leaha, about thirty miles up the Congo river. She was to have sailed on Tuesday evening, and when the officers took possession, the crew on board waiting for Captain Trainor to make his appearance.

That gentleman, together with his first and second mates, are residents of this city. The Taylor was built at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1852, and measures 200 tons. Her masts and spars are so constructed as to secure the greatest possible speed. When Mr. James F. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, visited her yesterday, there were found on board 15,000 gallons of water, a large number of water casks, and a quantity of rice, but nothing apparently designed for trade. It was also found that the crew did not correspond with the written list of them attached to the vessel. On the custom house register Mr. John W. Berry appears as the owner of the vessel. Messrs. Berry, Dean and Donohue, appear on his behalf.

THE REV WM McLAIN, Financial Secretary of this Society, has chartered vessels in New York to convey the Recaptured Africans from Key West to Liberia. Two large ships, the Castilian and South Shore, have already sailed for Key West, and a third will soon follow them. Lumber for temporary buildings, and abundant supplies, are put on board of these ships for the comfort of these Africans; and gentlemen holding the offices of agents for the Government, and surgeons and physicians of this Society, go out in each ship. The Society and Government have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Messrs. Webster Lindsly, M. D., W. P. Young, M. D., and of Dr. J. M. McCalla and Dr. Grymes, who are young gentlemen of high character and promise in their profession.

Mr. Morino, Marshal, writes on the 10th of June, that 133 of the Africans at Key West had died; 61 from those by the Wildfire, 70 from the William, and 2 from the Bark name unknown.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1860.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$28,) viz:
Haverhill—A. B. Felton, Dr. P. Spalding, and Mrs. D. F. Merrill, each \$1..... 3 00
Newport—Cong'l Society and individuals, which, with previous donations, constitute Paul J. Wheeler, Esq., a life member, 25 00

28 00

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$190.44,) viz:
Castleton—Dea. N. Hooker and Col. F. Parker, each \$1..... 2 00

Enosburg—George Adams, \$3.75, Dea. L. Nichols, M. Wright, S. H. Dow, T. P. Lawrence, Lydia Allen, and Sarah Allen, each \$1; E. P. Brown, 25 cts. 10 00
Essex—Nathan Lathrop, dec'd; received from B. B. Butler and Dea. A. J. Watkins, Ex'rs, which and previous annuities constitute said Executors life members..... 40 00
Manchester—Cong'l Society and individuals, in part to constitute Rev. N. L. Upham a life member 19 35

<i>Newbury</i> —Freeman Keyes, \$30, which constitute him a life member.....	30 00
<i>Orwell</i> —Rev Job Hall, which with previous donations constitute him a life member.....	5 00
<i>Pittsford</i> —Hon. S. H. Keliogg,	3 00
<i>Will's River</i> —Cong'l Church and Society, and avails of a ring,	9 59
<i>Windsor</i> —Hon. Isaac T. Redfield, Col. Hiram Harlow, Henry Wardner, L. C. White, S. R. Stocker, George B. Greene, Hon. C. Coolidge, \$5 each, Hon. Allen Wardner, Luther Damon, \$4 each, John P. Skinner, \$3, Rev. M. Douglass, Henry White, J. W. Hubbard, S. H. Gates, P. G. Skinner, J. Steele, P. C. Skinner, \$2 each, L. W. Lawrence, W. Stuart, C. H. Hawley, Rev. E. Hutchinson, Rev. E. H. Byington, P. Merrifield, Damon & Miller, E. C. Tracy, C. S. Williams, T. S. Fullerton, C. J. Johnson, \$1 each, C. C. Butler, 50 cents, which constitute Rev. Malcolm Douglass and Rev. Elijah Hutchinson life members.....	71 50
	190 44
<i>West Townshend</i> —Rev. S. S. Arnold.....	5 00
	195 44

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Boston</i> —Messrs. Nourse, Mason & Co., 20 Ploughs, &c., for which Joel Nourse is to be constituted a life member—valued at.....	36 74
<i>Northampton</i> —Mrs. G. W. Talbot.....	5 00
	41 74

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$530.07,) viz:

New Haven—Gerard Hallock, \$20, James Fellows, Elihu Atwater, Eli Whitney, each \$15, Misses Gerry, Mrs. Salisbury, Miss Eliza Sherman, E. C. Scranton, F. Winchester, William Fitch, Dr. Heney, A. DuBois, James E. English, each \$10, H. N. Whittlesey, Cash, S. D. Pardee, Cash, William Lewis, D. Kimberly, C. Cowles, President Woolsey, G. & H.

King & Co., Mrs. Whitney, A. Bradley, W. Southworth, Wm. Boardman, Mrs. Elihu Atwater, each \$5, Mrs. L. Chaplin, \$4, Sacket Gilbert, Mrs. Butterfield, J. Nicholson, Wyllys Peck, A. F. Barnes, A. Blackman, DeForest and Hotchkiss, Dr. Eli Ives, Dr. E. H. Bishop, M. G. Elliot, C. A. Judson, each \$3, Miss Mary Duttin, E. Marble, Mrs. Henry Ives, Mrs. S. A. Stevens, G. B. Rich, Wm. Johnson, S. Butler, Mrs. Laban Smith, E. B. Bowditch, Samuel Noyes, M. Merriman, Mrs. Isaac Beers, L. Roberti, A. Treat, Hiram Stevens, L. Bradley, each \$2, M. Tyler, A. C. Twining, Isaac Thompson, C. Bostwick, L. A. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Bowditch, G. Morse, D. W. Thompson, C. D. Whittlesey, Mrs. N. Townsend, Mrs. E. North, L. A. Duggett, Norris Wilcox, Benj. Smith, Harris Smith, each \$1, James Olmstead, 50 cents.....	299 50
<i>Hartford</i> —L. C. Ives, \$20, H. H. Barbour, Charles Cheney, each \$5, Miss N. D. Ranney, Misses Draper, J. H. Trumbull, Ed. Bolles, each \$3, Samuel G. Savage, Miss S. A. Holbrook, each \$2, J. Langdon, Edward Goodwin, A. Willard, each \$1.....	49 00
<i>Middletown</i> —Sam'l Russell, \$25, E. H. Roberts, H. G. Hubbard, each \$10, Miss C. S. Barnes, Sec. of Ladies' Soc'y, \$11, Col. J. K. F. Mansfield, \$8, E. A. Russell, Mrs. Sarah Spencer, Mrs. E. T. B. Stedman, Mrs. E. A. Ward, each \$5, Rev. J. L. Dudley, Dr. Woodward, each \$3, J. L. Smith, Benjamin Douglass, D. H. Chase, each \$2, Mrs. L. A. Rand, G. W. Dart, J. H. Sumner, J. O. Hayden, each \$1.....	100 00
<i>Derby</i> —J. J. Browne, William S. Browne, U. H. Swift, J. J. Gilbert, each \$3, O. B. Sherwood, \$2, W. Hotchkiss, \$1, H. Downes, 50 cents.....	15 50
<i>Birmingham</i> —George W. Shelton, \$5, Collection in Cong. Church, \$16.30.....	21 30
<i>Windsor Locks</i> —Collection Cong. Church.....	25 52

Canton Centre—Canton Coloniza-
tion Society..... 19 25

530 07

VIRGINIA.

Brandon—Miss Belle Ritchie Har-
rison, one-third of \$500, that
portion of a legacy of her
father, George Evelyn Harri-
son, to the A. C. S., that the
law required to be reserved for
her, which, after the lapse of
18 years, she makes a donation
to the Society, with interest
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Felton, \$2, to Jan. '61, Mrs.
D. F. Merrill, \$1, in full to
July, '60, Gov. John Page, \$2,
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\$1, to Aug. '60. Newport—
B. F. Sawyer, Denton Rich-
ards, and Daniel Wilmarth,
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H. Kelly, \$1 each to Jan. '61.
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Henry White, Luther Damon,
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'61, Hon. Allen Warder, \$1,
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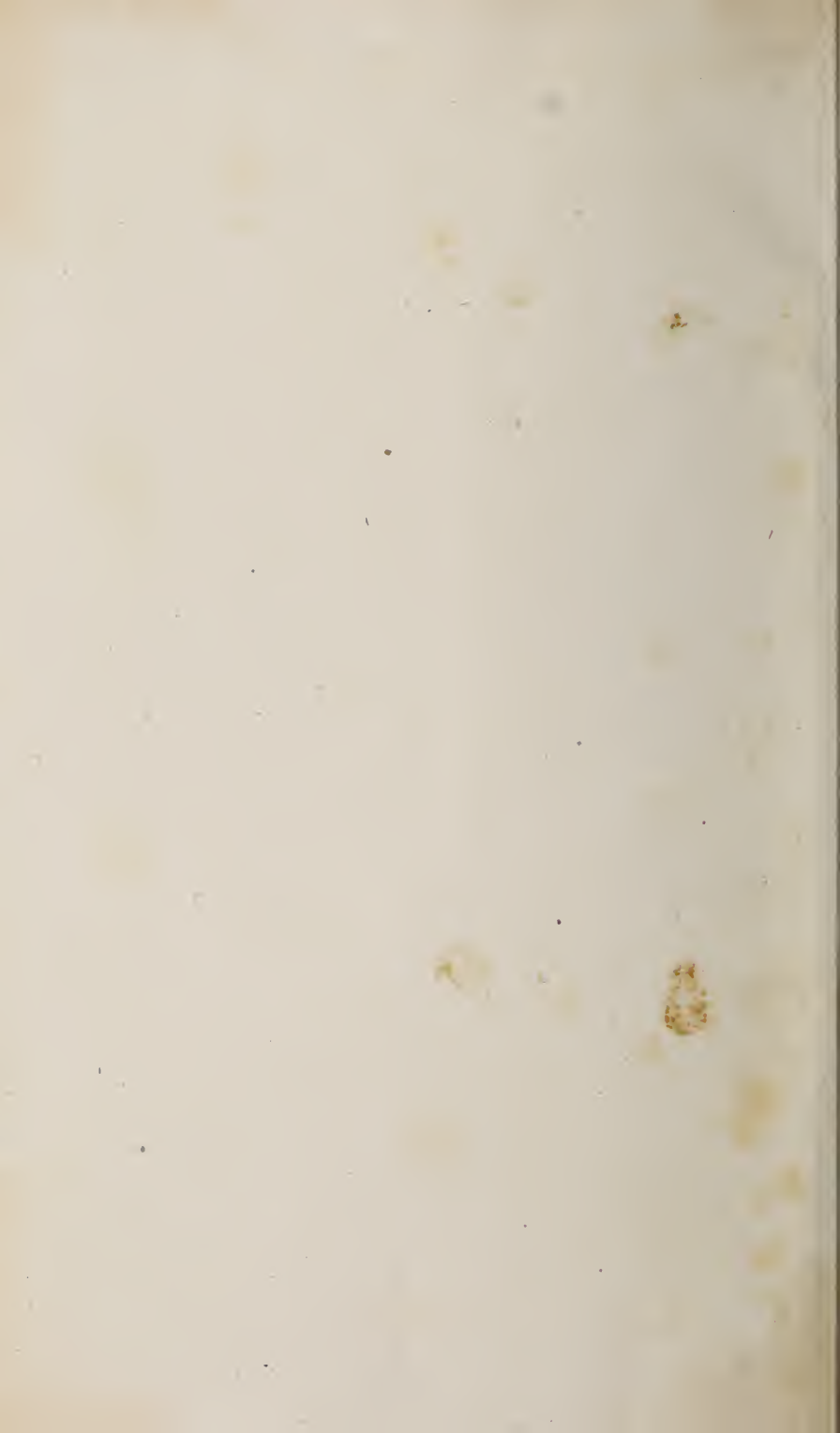
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